

EXCHANGE:  
Closing Quotations:  
T.T. London 2a. 47d.  
On Demand 4.15-16d.

# The Hong Kong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST  
CLOUDY.  
Temperature 31° F.  
Barometer 29.76.

(ESTABLISHED 1881)  
Copyright 1917, by the Proprietor.

June 6, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 85  
Humidity 85 76

June 6, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 82  
Humidity 85 73

7674 日 6 月 6 日

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1917.

三月六日大英報  
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS  
100 PER ANNUM.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### OUR NAVAL FORCES ACTIVE.

Further Raids by British Aircraft.

London, June 5.  
The Admiralty announces that naval aeroplanes bombed the aerodrome at St. Omer-Western on Sunday night, with good results. They simultaneously attacked the seaplane base at Zeebrugge and bombed the shipping at Bruges.

### Ostend Heavily Bombed.

London, June 5.  
An Admiralty announcement says:—The Vice Admiral at Dover reports that early this morning we heavily bombarded the naval base and workshops at Ostend. A large number of rounds was fired, with good results. The shore batteries returned the fire, but our bombing forces did not suffer any damage.

### A Naval Fight.

London, June 5.  
According to an Admiralty announcement, Commodore Tyrwhitt reports that early this morning light cruisers and destroyers under his command sighted six German destroyers and engaged them at long range.

A running fight ensued.  
The German destroyer S20 was sunk by gunfire and another was severely damaged. We picked up seven survivors of the S20. We had no casualties.

### CONFIDENCE IN FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Text of the Chamber's Vote.

London, June 5.  
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the following is the text of the vote of confidence in the Government passed by the French Chamber:

"The Chamber of Deputies, the direct expression of the sovereignty of the French people, addresses to the Russian Government and other Allied democracies its greeting. Endorsing the unanimous protest which in 1871 was made to the National Assembly by the representatives of Alsace-Lorraine, torn from France notwithstanding, it declares that it expects from the war, which was imposed upon Europe by the aggression of Imperialistic Germany, not only the liberation of the invaded territories, but also the return of Alsace-Lorraine to the Mother Country, and just reparation for damage.

"The Chamber having no thought of conquest or the subjugation of other people, it expects that the efforts of the armies of the Republic and the Allied armies will permit of the crushing of Prussian militarism and the obtaining of durable guarantees for the independence of great and small nations. The Chamber has confidence that the Government will assure these results by co-ordinated military and diplomatic action with the Allies."

### A Stirring Appeal.

London, June 5.  
The text of the vote of confidence in the French Government indicates how far the debate went beyond the question of the granting of passes to Socialists desirous of proceeding to Stockholm, the refusal of which the Chamber thus emphatically endorses.

M. Bibot made a stirring appeal for unity, saying:—"Let us not be deceived by formulas intended to lead the Democrats astray. Let us seek restitution of our property and the return of our Provinces, which have never ceased to be French. We simply want what belongs to us. How could the universal conscience refuse us reparation for atrocities unparalleled in history? It is not on behalf of the Government but in the name of France that I appeal to you."—(Prolonged cheering).

### THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

German Raiders Driven Off.

London, June 5.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We drove off raiders south-east of Lenc and south of Armentières. We successfully raided south and east of Ypres.

### Reprisal for Bombardment of Open Town.

London, June 5.  
A French communiqué states:—A brisk attack at night-time restored our parts of the trenches in which the enemy gained a foothold yesterday to the north of Froidmont.

As a reprisal for the enemy bombardment of the open town of Bir le Due on May 25, seven of our aeroplanes on the night of the 3rd inst. dropped bombs on Treves.

Our air squadrons also dropped fifteen tons of bombs on aerodromes at Morhange, Habecine, Preecat and Sisson, severely damaging the sheds, and also bombed several railway stations and munition depots, causing a fire and explosions.

Six German aeroplanes were brought down, and seven others were forced down damaged in their own lines.

### RUSSIANS STILL DOING WELL.

London, June 5.  
A Russian official wireless message states that there is intense enemy artillery firing in the region of Krasnoy.

The Kards attempting an attack south of Krasnoy were beaten off.

Two hundred Russian aeroplanes have been sent to Krasnoy.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### ENGLAND AGAIN RAIDED.

Enemy Machine Reportedly Brought Down.

London, June 5.  
An aeroplane raid is progressing in the Thames Estuary. Bombs have been dropped in Essex and in Kent. One machine is reported to have been brought down.

### PRISONERS OF WAR.

Captives in Germany and in England.

London, June 5.  
In the House of Commons, the Postmaster General stated that the number of British prisoners in Germany was 41,831, as compared with 30,710 last year. The German prisoners in the United Kingdom numbered 53,138, as compared with 40,821 last year.

### AMERICA'S FIRST HALF MILLION.

Registration Results Eagerly Awaited.

London, June 5.  
The results of to-day's registration of ten million Americans, from whom the first half million will be selected for military service, is awaited with the keenest interest in Washington.

It is felt that the true feeling of America regarding the war will be manifested in this registration. Some hostile demonstrations, and even rioting, are expected, but the officials at Washington are confident that the result will be satisfactory.

### BRITAIN'S FINANCIAL STRENGTH.

Some Remarkable Figures Quoted.

London, June 5.  
In the House of Commons, the Postmaster General stated that since the war, the Post Office applications for War Loan Exchequer Bonds and War Savings Certificates totalled 191 millions. This had not affected the Savings Bank deposits, which were now \$185,400,000, as compared with \$183,000,500 a year ago. This was a remarkable tribute to the financial strength of the country. (Cheers).

### THE ITALIAN FRONT.

An Austrian Claim.

London, June 5.  
An Austrian communiqué asserts that the Italian losses in the Isonzo battle were 180,000, including 16,000 prisoners.

### Severe Fighting Reported.

London, June 5.  
An Italian official message says:—We repulsed renewed enemy attempts east of Gorizia and Vodice.

The enemy, after several days' violent artillery firing in the Carso region, attacked in mass on Sunday night from Dosecchia to the sea. The enemy was definitely repulsed after a severe fight.

We advanced our positions near Castagnavizza and Vercio. Our counter-attacks almost completely regained the positions south of Jamiano.

### THE EMPIRE'S MINERAL RESOURCES.

London, June 5.  
The War Cabinet has appointed a Committee to prepare a scheme for establishing an Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau in order to collect information concerning the Empire's mineral resources and metal requirements, and to advise on methods of development.

The Committee includes Lord Islington, the Hon. R. D. Mackenzie, Mr. W. S. Robins, Hon. William H. Schreiner, and the Hon. G. N. Perley.

### THE CHINESE TANGLE.

The Summoning of General Chang Fau.

London, June 5.  
Reuter's correspondent at Peking says that the President has summoned the notorious General Chang Fau to Peking, to confer on the situation. This is significant, as Chang Fau, since the establishment of the Republic, has occupied Hsien-fu, an important strategical position on the Tien-tin-Pakow Railway, and on several occasions has openly defied the Government, and is regarded as the instigator of the present revolt, though he has not declared independence. It is believed that he has remained aloof so as to be able to assume the rôle of mediator and to attain his object without fighting.

### No Fighting Anticipated.

London, June 5.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Peking, the Military Governors of the majority of the Northern and Central Provinces, including Chihli, have declared their independence.

Movements of troops are reported, but there has been no definite advance towards Peking, and it is still thought that there will be no fighting.

On the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### AMERICA'S NAVAL HELP.

London, June 4.  
Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports: Sir Edward Carson, interviewed by the "Matin," is stated to have emphasized the immense naval advantages which would accrue from America's entry into the war, enabling the use of tonnage to be so regulated that there would no longer be any wastage of transports. America could also secure the protection of transports in the Atlantic as Britain has secured them in the Channel. The Allies will be enabled to practically control the supply of foodstuffs which Germany might be able to obtain through neutrals; for they could now search all vessels. These possibilities are calculated to increase the Allies' confidence.

### THE WESTERN FRONT.

Successful British Raids.

London, June 4.  
Sir Douglas Haig reports raids to the north of Arras and south of Wytschaete, in which the British took 37 prisoners. There was considerable artillery activity on both sides to the south of Gouzeaucourt, in the neighbourhood of Vimy Ridge and in the Ypres sector. Our aeroplanes on Saturday night hit four enemy trains, one of which was completely destroyed. Seven German aeroplanes were brought down, and four British aeroplanes are missing.

### Heavy Artillery Duel.

London, June 4.  
A French communiqué reports a heavy artillery duel in the region west of Braine-en-Limousin; and more easterly in the sector Craonne-Chertraz. Our front lines were intermittently bombarded.

### NEW RUSSIAN GENERALISSIMO.

Petrograd, June 5.  
General Alexieff has resigned and General Brusiloff has been appointed Generalissimo. General Gurko replaces General Brusiloff on the southwestern front.

### ECONOMY IN USE OF BREAD.

London, June 5.  
The National War Savings Committee announces that from the official reports hitherto received for May by the Ministry of Food, the national bread consumption declined heavily during the past month. When the remainder of the figures are received it is anticipated that they will show that the nation's economy in cereals has been heavier than was hoped for, especially in view of the complete absence of potatoes.

### CONSISTENT ATTACKS ON SUBMARINE NESTS.

London, June 5.  
The raid on Bruges is the fourth attack on enemy submarine and aeroplane nests in Belgium officially reported since Thursday.

Correspondents speak of constant Allied naval air raids on the Belgian coast, the sky being illuminated for miles with bursting shells and terrific explosions of bombs.

### ENEMY INTRIGUE IN AMERICA.

New York, June 5.  
Four arrests have been made for conspiracy to transmit military and naval information to Germany including advance news of the sailing of destroyers to Britain. Those arrested include a Swede and a German. All have been released on heavy bail.

### AN AUTONOMOUS POLISH ARMY.

Paris, June 5.  
A decree creates an autonomous Polish army subject to the French supreme command but fighting under the Polish flag. Poles now serving in the French army will form the nucleus.

### CONFIDENCE IN FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Paris, June 5.  
The Chamber has concluded a three days' secret debate on M. Ribot's speech on the subject of the National Socialist Conference. The Chamber adopted a vote of 151 to 13 to vote a vote of confidence in the Government. At the same time, recalling the former protest of the Deputies of Bourgogne in 1871 and confirming the resolution of the Chamber of Alsace-Lorraine to the same effect.

## SUPREMACY OF THE BRITISH SOLDIER.

Stringent Companions of Captives.

To a recent issue of the London Daily Chronicle Sir Arthur Conan Doyle sent the following letter, addressed to the Editor:

Sir,—It may be of interest to remind your readers how completely, judged by every test, the British soldiers have mastered the German during the war.

After the foolish gibe of the Emperor, and the constant snipe of the German Press, which made many for so long as our attempts to raise our army in a just and honourable manner to get along with the allied forces, which would be infinitely more favourable if it were not for the losses in the first week of actual fighting, when we were in the presence of forces which outnumbered us by five to one.

In prisoners we have at least double, the British prisoners in Germany being about 34,000 in number, while we have close upon 70,000 Germans. Only during the Month of April have the Germans taken any considerable number of prisoners from us. Our losses during that week came to nearly 15,000 men.

On the other hand, on the Marne, at Lys, again and again on the Somme, on the Aisne, and now at Arca and the Vimy Ridge, we have made captures which run into thousands.

The capture of captured guns is even more remarkable. Our losses during the Month of April may be not of about 20, the great majority of which were at the glorious defeat of Le Cateau. Afterwards, the guns which we have lost could be counted upon the fingers of one's hands. There were two at the La Bassée action in October 1914; four heavy guns in the poison gas action of April 23, 1915, and possibly one or two at different times, but the total certainly could not exceed 70.

Against this we have up to date taken about 200 in the present fighting, and 140 in the fighting on the Somme. Eight were taken in the Battery L action and four by the cavalry next day. Six were taken by the Lincolns on September 9, and about 120 others, mostly disabled, during the Marne retreat. Twenty-one were taken at Lys.

Altogether, our total amounts approximately to 400 guns, as against which we have lost.

It would be well if some prominence could be given to such figures in those little neutral countries where it is not yet understood that the German soldier has found his master. The superstition of Prussian supremacy never rested upon any very firm basis, and now it has been destroyed for ever.

Giving our enemies credit for all the military virtues which they undoubtedly possess, it has now been clearly shown that brave slaves led by clever leaders can and will be beaten by men led by gentlemen.

ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.  
Windlesham, Crowborough,  
Sussex.

### DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hong Kong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hong Kong Cinema—9.15 p.m.



## GENERAL NEWS.

For Relief of Fire Sufferers.  
Tokyo, 24th May.—The Emperor of Japan has given 4,000 yen toward the relief of sufferers from the Yosha fire. The collection of private contributions has been vigorously taken up. The Hoshi Shimbun and the Asahi Shimbun have each subscribed 1,000 yen.

New Foreign Legion.  
Foreigners in this country (says the London Daily Chronicle) will have an opportunity of serving the land of their adoption. The formation of a Foreign Legion for National Service was announced at a luncheon given by the Foreign Press Association at the Holborn Restaurant, at which Mr. Neville Chamberlain was the principal guest. It will form a section of the National Service Department, and Lord Burnham will be honorary president. Over 1,000 offers of enrolment have already been received. "How can any foreigner remain in this country and take the food of the people if he does nothing for the welfare of the community?" asked Mr. J. Condier de Chassaigne, the chairman. "We hate the name of alien. Let it be kept for those who are against us." Mr. Chamberlain expressed warm appreciation of the spirit and value of the offer. "We know," said Mr. Chamberlain, "that the desire of foreigners in this country is not to supplant but to supplement British resources; to form a reserve on which we can draw as our own resources of man-power become exhausted.

## WINCARNIS.

The Wine of Life.

Wincarnis creates a wealth of new, rich, red blood, which brings the roses back to your cheeks; gives a sparkle to the eyes—and surcharges the whole body with new vitality and new life. That is why over 10,000 doctors recommend Wincarnis.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. Reuter, Brockelmann & Co., F.A.A.B. Brockelmann, E. R. Fuhrmann, Heinrich Heyn and the Estate of E. C. L. Reuter deceased in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

ON  
FRIDAY

the 31st day of August, 1917, at their Auction Rooms, at No. 8 Des Voeux Road, Central. THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situate and being Island Lots Nos. 611, 612, 662 and 653, Victoria, Hongkong.

In Two Lots.

Lot One consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Island Lots Nos. 611, 612, 662 and 653 together with Godown No. 125 Wanchai Road, situate thereon.

Lot Two consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Island Lots Nos. 611 and 663 together with Godown No. 127 Wanchai Road, situate thereon.

The area of the property comprised in Lot One is 5,500 square feet. The Crown rent is \$70 per annum. The rates are \$52 per quarter.

The property comprised in Lot Two has a similar area and is subject to Crown rent and rates of similar amounts.

Each godown is built of brick and stone and is three storeys in height with a large tiled roof containing an attic storey. Each Island Lot is held for an unexpired residue amounting to 940 years or thereabouts of the term created by the Crown Lease thereof.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from—

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER,

DEACON & HARSTON,

1 Des Voeux Road Central, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or from

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, the Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1917.

## NOTICES.

NEW MODEL  
MOUTRIE PIANOS.

The best for extreme climates.  
Guaranteed for a test period  
of five years.  
Good for a life-time.  
INSPECTION INVITED.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

N. LAZARUS,  
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

THE ONLY  
EUROPEAN OPTICIAN  
IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.  
N. LAZARUS,  
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN  
NOTE THE ADDRESS. 28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

THE  
GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.,  
QUEEN'S  
BUILDINGS.

Head Office:  
7 Jinkee Rd.  
Shanghai.

TEL. 518  
HONGKONG.

and at  
Hankow

LOWEST  
PRICES.

FANS  
IN  
STOCK.

FIXED AND OSCILLATING  
FROM \$20.

NEW STOCKS OF 8" OSCILLATING DESK  
FANS WHICH CAN BE USED IN PLACE  
OF A 25 C.P. LAMP WITHOUT TAKING  
ANY EXTRA CURRENT FROM THE  
ELECTRICITY SUPPLY COMPANY.

## LACTOMALTINE.

An ideal flesh-forming Food containing all the valuable properties of the FINEST EXTRACT OF MALT obtained from the FINEST SOOTHER BARLEY together with MILK and CREAM.

MOST  
DIGESTIBLE.  
EXCEEDINGLY  
PLEASANT  
TO TAKE.



HIGHLY  
NUTRITIOUS.  
PRESCRIBED  
BY THE  
MEDICAL  
FACULTY.

LACTOMALTINE has properties of God Liver. On its Palatability, Assimilability and Digestibility, and for its efficiency in the formation of tissues, there is no equal.

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS, LTD.

## Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD  
FOR EACH INSERTION.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—SHOP in Chater Road, next to Moutrie Lane at rear. Suitable for Offices. Apply—Clark & Co.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—NOS. 3 & b ROBINSON ROAD. Apply to David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.—FOUR ROOM ED FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. Alexandra Buildings, or Kowloon Dispensary.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES in Au tin Avenue, KOWLOON. Apply E. B. R. c/o E. D. Sassoon & Co.

TO BE LET.—FOUR-ROOM ED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, and A "FLAT" in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO BE LET FOR SALE.—Kowloon Marine Lot 48, with wharf, area 58,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.

A FURNISHED HOUSE in Lothiel Terrace—From 1st July next.

## Apply to:

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road, C.

OFFICES in King's & York Buildings.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood & Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON.

TO BE LET.—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

WANTED.—IMMEDIATELY. SECOND OFFICER.

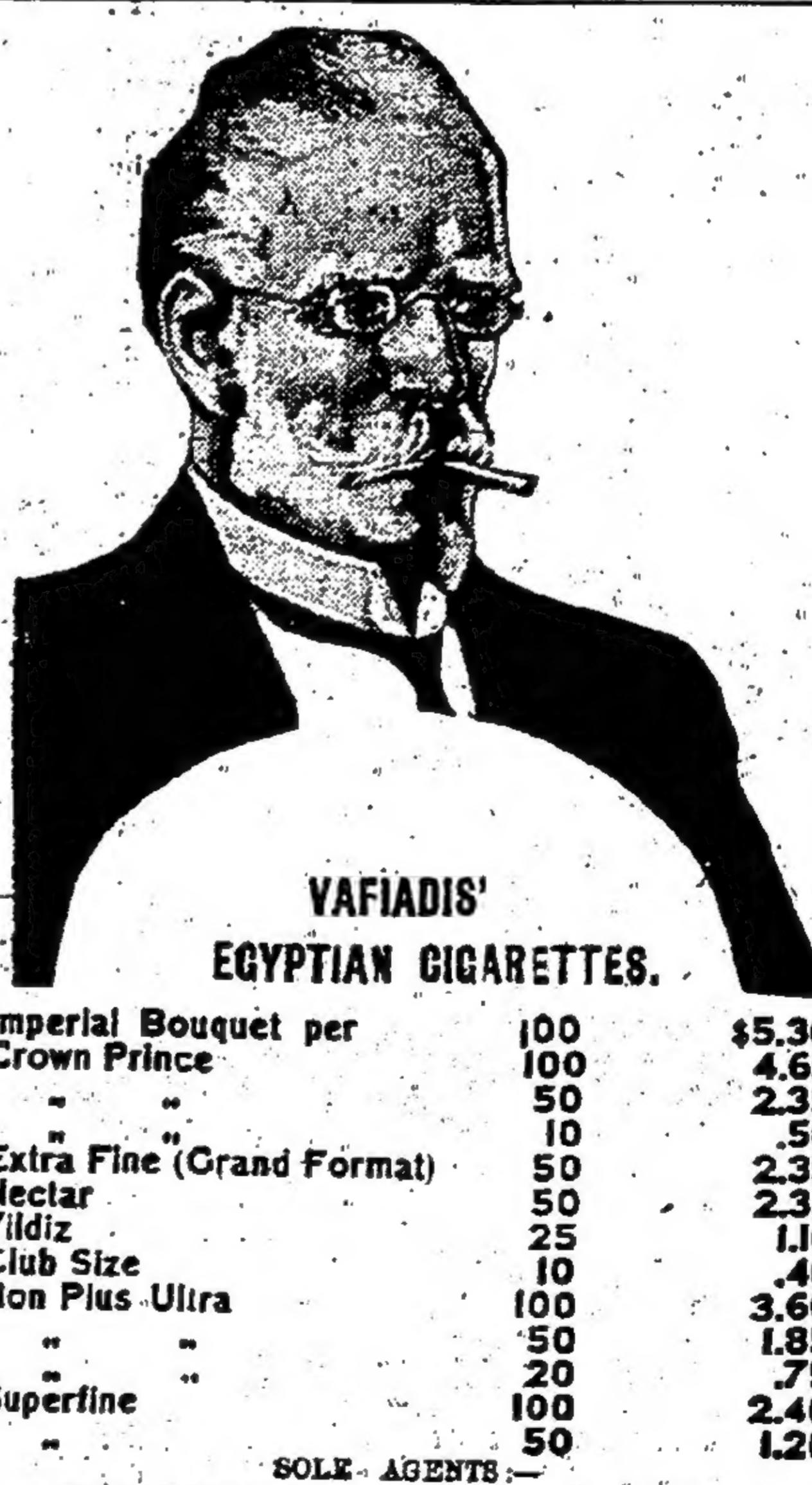
Apply Marine Department, The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China) Ltd.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One 10b. B.H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shunt regulator. ALSO One Switchboard for Accumulators Dynamo, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong 15th September, 1915.

## NOTICES.



VAFIADIS'  
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

|                           |     |        |
|---------------------------|-----|--------|
| Imperial Bouquet per      | 100 | \$5.30 |
| "                         | 100 | 4.65   |
| "                         | 50  | 2.35   |
| "                         | 10  | .50    |
| Extra Fine (Grand Format) | 50  | 2.35   |
| Nectar                    | 50  | 2.35   |
| Yildiz                    | 25  | 1.10   |
| Club Size                 | 10  | .40    |
| Non Plus Ultra            | 100 | 3.60   |
| "                         | 50  | 1.85   |
| "                         | 20  | .75    |
| Superfine                 | 100 | 2.40   |
| "                         | 50  | 1.20   |

SOLE AGENTS—  
HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.  
HOTEL MANSIONS.

## FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSON,

15, Morrison Hill Road.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretary & Treasurers,

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

## KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price—

"WHITE ROSE."

\$5.40 per case ex store.

"COMET."

\$5.20 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Voeux Road, Central.

2 blocks West of Central Market.

KWONG YUEN,

12 Des Voeux Road, West.

## NOTICES.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

## SUMMER NECESSITIES.

ALL METAL AND TEAKWOOD

## REFRIGERATORS.

TRIPLE ACTION  
ICE CREAM FREEZERS.GERM PROOF  
FILTERS.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.



"This advertisement is issued by The British American Tobacco Co., Ltd."

J. T. SHAW  
ENGLISH BROGUE SHOES.

15.00  
PAIR.  
15.00  
PAIR.

## IN BLACK OR TAN.

TEL. 692  
A SPLENDID WALKING OR  
GOLFING SHOE.  
WEAR GUARANTEED.  
21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

TEL. NO. 1877.  
TEL. NO. 1877.

## MACKENZIE'S FOOT RELIEF POWDER.

is especially adapted for overcoming the undue perspiration and sensitiveness of the feet during hot weather. This powder will be found invaluable for correcting those uncomfortable conditions of the feet which arise from excessive perspiration, fatigue, burning, etc.

PRICES FIFTY CENTS PER TIN.

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY.  
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

ACCESSORIES  
IN STOCK.

LAMPS from \$10.00 to \$40.00.  
PUMPS from \$3.00 to \$25.00.  
HORNS from \$6.50 to \$45.00.  
COMPLETE LINE OF CYCL & MOTOR TIRES.

We endeavour to keep stock of everything for  
Motoring by Land and Sea.

## ALEX. ROSS &amp; CO.

No. 4, Des Voeux Road Central.

PHONE 27.

SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STORES LTD.  
STEEL, IRON, BRASS & MILD STEEL,  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADES.  
GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS.

THERE IS NOTHING MORE  
REFRESHING  
IN YOUR BATH  
THAN

## WATSON'S HOUSEHOLD - AMMONIA.

In Bottles 75 Cts. Each.  
ONLY FROM  
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
TELEPHONE 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum. The rates per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month. The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. One copy sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1917.

### SOCIALISTS AND THE WAR.

During the past few months, there has been a deal of fluttering in the Socialist dovecotes in Europe, but, beyond the fact that the underlying idea is to discuss a possible basis for peace, nothing has been disclosed concerning the precise purpose for which the convening of the proposed conference has been suggested. It was the Dutch and Scandinavian Socialists who first associated themselves with the movement, and one can well understand and appreciate their keen anxiety to see the present struggle brought to an end. They are the spokesmen of a considerable section of the working-class people of the neutral nations which are most feeling the effects of the war, and they are naturally desirous that the time should speedily come when their countries will no longer feel the pinch of the abnormal conditions now prevailing. More than that, they perceive growing possibilities, the longer the war continues, of being dragged into the quarrel, and this would naturally mean a great drain on the manhood of the nations concerned, to say nothing of the huge financial liabilities which would be added to the big burdens which have already been borne.

The original proposal for a conference at Stockholm appears to have ended in somewhat of a fiasco, and we are not surprised nor regretful that this should be so. Evidence has come to the surface leaving little room for doubt that the Germans had a hand in this business. They were obviously out on another of their schemes of intrigue, and we are glad to think that the Allied Socialists have not taken long to gauge the situation. What British or Frenchman worthy of his nationality, no matter whether he were Socialist or of any other political persuasion, could possibly meet a German at a round table conference, with the Hun still ravaging Allied territory? The thing is unthinkable. But the British Labourites have not stopped at a negative attitude in this matter: they are anxious to send their delegates both to Stockholm and to Petrograd in order personally to explain the British workers' determination to fight the war out to a finish. They are fully conscious of the danger of permitting enemy representatives to carry on a species of propaganda in neutral countries, and in Russia as well; hence their wish that the general solidarity of the British people should be emphasized. The Allies are fighting the battles of democracy. The best elements among the British Labourites know that fact, and that is the message they want to bear to their comrades in other European countries.

The National Seamen's and Firemen's Union has taken a splendid stand on this question. It has passed a resolution refusing to permit its members to man any ship conveying pacifists to Stockholm or to Petrograd unless they first sign a guarantee that they will insist on restitution for the murder of Allied seamen and for the destruction of Allied ships by German submarines. That is a very effectual method of expressing the determination of our seamen never to approve of any peace terms which do not include full reparation for the dastardly outrages which have placed the Germans once and for all outside the pale of civilised nations. The men of our mercantile marine have played a glorious part in this war, and have run risks no whit less dangerous than those encountered by our troops in the firing line. With their own eyes, they have seen many of them, the barbarous inhumanities practised by the Hun pirates under the guise of warfare, and, if they can help it, there will be no peace until we have full assurances that the enemy shall be made to pay for his blackguardly behaviour. And that, happily, is the general feeling of all Britons, with the possible exception of a few pacifist muckers whose opinions count for naught.

### The Russian Situation.

The condition of Russia as revealed in the latest telegrams is still none too satisfactory. In the telegram sent yesterday by Beuter, a warning is given to the effect that with regard to the confused and conflicting news from Petrograd it is important to remember that there is no censorship; "hence, all sorts of reports," we were told, "which in the present constantly changing conditions are unsatisfactory, may be cabled unhindered." Still, that does not alter the fact that since the overthrow of the Romanoff Dynasty affairs in Russia have been gradually becoming more and more unsettled, and that to all appearance they are still in the hands of the wrong people. If this is the result of the union of the workmen and soldiers, as represented by their powerful joint committee, which seems to be the dominant body in the new regime, it is very much to be regretted that results more in accordance with a sense of justice to all classes should not have been secured.

It is doubtless natural for men kept down for years under an iron despotism to be carried away in the first flush of victory over their oppressors. Surely, however, they have had time to reflect on the true position of affairs and on the proper use to which they should put all the power now in their hands. The extremists seem to have certain sections of soldiers behind them, and naturally they feel overwhelmingly powerful. Until, however, they realise that though "it is glorious to have a giant's strength, it is cowardly to use it like a giant," they will probably exercise a much more harmful influence over their distracted country than the good they might easily attain. The one bright feature in this otherwise depressing state of affairs is that the extremists are unlikely to have friendly dealings with autocratic Germany, for if there is anything which the present leaders in Russia pride themselves in it is in the fact that they represent democracy unalloyed, and are absolutely opposed to autocracy in every possible way. Notwithstanding the gloomy situation, we are convinced that wiser counsels than at present prevail will yet manifest themselves and lead to a truly regenerated Russia.

### Causes for Hope.

It is at any rate satisfactory to read of the renewal of activities on two of the Russian fronts, inasmuch as this encourages the belief that the idea of an armistice is by no means acceptable to the Russian armies as a whole. This, taken together with the very patriotic declaration by the Cossacks, that they will never fraternise with the enemy, and that they will assist in any offensive to the utmost of their capacity, must give the Allies fresh cause for hope. Then there is the appointment of General Brusilov, a great strategist, to the command of the whole Russian Army. Here again is a circumstance which has its hopeful features. Indeed, there is no ground whatever for thinking that the Russian Army is counted out. The enemy, of course, would like to persuade himself that such is the case, but he knows better than to take the risk of drawing away any of his forces from the Eastern Front. Our remark on Monday that, prior to the Revolution, the Russian armies were at least making some show of fighting, was meant to be read in a comparative sense. In point of fact, of course, the Russians did magnificent work in their great offensive, and we still hope that in this respect history will soon again repeat itself.

**Tientsin Volunteer Workers.**  
At a meeting held recently at the American Consulate, Tientsin, a society was formed called the Tientsin Volunteer Workers for the American Red Cross. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. Yount; Vice-President, Mrs. Peck; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Brett. This organization is to continue the work already begun in Tientsin by Mr. Yount and Mrs. Beaman for the American Red Cross.

### DAY BY DAY.

SCOWLING AND GROWLING  
WILL MAKE A MAN GROW OLD—  
TRY SMILING.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the first anniversary of the inauguration of President Li Yuan-hung.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar

on demand to-day was

2s. 4½/16d.

Nothing New.

It has been reported to the Police by a shop-keeper of 98, Jervoise Street, that he entrusted his fok to a man to take to a firm in Bogham Strand and that the fok has been secured with the

police.

Forthcoming Marriage.

The marriage will shortly take

place of Mr. Hubert C. Scrimshaw, of the Chinese Maritime

Customs, Kowloon, and Miss

Florance Edwards, who is on her

way to Hongkong from New South

Wales.

Dangerous Goods.

A Chinese engineer was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being drunk and disorderly. The offence was admitted, and the man added that he had been drinking beer at Kowloon and did not know how he got over to Hongkong. He had also lost \$17 from his pocket. His Worship imposed a fine of \$2, or six weeks

hard labour.

A Drunken Japanese.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Dyer Ball, a Japanese was charged with being drunk and disorderly. The offence was admitted, and the man added that he had been drinking beer at Kowloon and did not know how he got over to Hongkong. He had also lost \$17 from his pocket. His Worship imposed a fine of \$2, or six weeks

hard labour.

The Colony's Health.

During last week, there were two fatal cases of plague notified in the Colony, as well as three cases of enteric fever (two fatal) one non-fatal occurrence of pulmonary and one non-fatal case diphtheria. All the sufferers were Chinese with the exception that the diphtheria victim was an Indian. Since the beginning of the year there have been 14 cases of plague, with 15 deaths.

For the Poor Box.

As he was coming off the Shek-ke-junk wharf yesterday, a Chinese was arrested for importing two large baskets of copper cast without a permit. He offered the Revenue Officer \$1.40, which the officer, at the Police Court this morning, said was offered as a bribe, but which defendant said was given to pay for coolie hire. The man admitted importing the cash and was fined by Mr. Dyer Ball, \$5 or 14 days, the cash—valued at \$37—being confiscated. For offering the bribe, defendant was fined \$15, or one month's hard labour, the \$1.40 going to the poor box.

### NO MORE BEAUTY CONTESTS.

Philippine School Authorities' Fiat.

According to the Manila Bulletin to hand there are to be no more beauty or queen contests under the auspices of schools under the direction of the Bureau of Education, and when funds are needed for athletic or other school purposes some more "dignified" means will be found for achieving the desired purpose, according to an announcement given out at the office of the Director of Education.

This announcement reads:

"The division superintendents' convention at Baguio recently went on record to the effect that beauty and queen contests as methods of raising money for either athletic or other school purposes should be discouraged. This recommendation meets with the hearty approval of the Director of Education, for it is not believed that such means of securing funds for any purpose in connection with the work of the public schools is desirable. Whatever there is a need of money for any school purpose, it is believed that more dignified methods of securing it can be found."

**Tientsin Volunteer Workers.**  
At a meeting held recently at the American Consulate, Tientsin, a society was formed called the Tientsin Volunteer Workers for the American Red Cross. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. Yount; Vice-President, Mrs. Peck; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Brett. This organization is to continue the work already begun in Tientsin by Mr. Yount and Mrs. Beaman for the American Red Cross.

### EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

#### Higher Salaries for Teachers.

Westminster, April 19.—Mr. H. A. L. Fisher's speech in introducing the Education Estimates this afternoon exhausted the House of Commons. He spoke for two hours—a long time for a Parliamentary statement in these days—but held the attention of his audience unflagging to the end. Dr. Fisher is naturally a good speaker, with a fine presence and much charm of manner. What was surprising was the ease and grace of this, his first speech in the House of Commons, which has its own exacting standards. Mr. McKenna, who was warm in his congratulations, said with truth that the new Minister of Education has acquired at one step consummate ease in his Parliamentary style.

Necessarily the statement was governed by the fact that it was

an exposition of a financial esti-

mate, but Mr. Fisher gave the

House to understand that his

scheme of education reform will

also need early legislation, among

other things to raise the

school-leaving age to 14 and to

make attendance at continuation

schools compulsory for adoles-

cent boys and girls. He

is addressing his attention first of

all to an improvement in the

stipend of teachers in the primary

schools. He proposes that the

State grants in future shall be

2s. per child in average attendance minus the yield of a seven-

penny rate, plus three-fifths of

the expenditure on teachers

salaries, plus one-fifth of the rest

of the expenditure of the local

education authority."

The House was perturbed and

amused by this forbidding

formula, and Mr. Fisher, translating it from arithmetic into

English, explained that it meant

more grants to poor authorities

than to rich authorities, more to

the authority that has regard to

flesh and blood than to the

authority that builds in bricks

and mortar.

The House was perturbed and

amused by this forbidding

formula, and Mr. Fisher, translating it from arithmetic into

English, explained that it meant

more grants to poor authorities

than to rich authorities, more to

the authority that has regard to

flesh and blood than to the

authority that builds in bricks

and mortar.

The House was perturbed and

amused by this forbidding

formula, and Mr. Fisher, translating it from arithmetic into

English, explained that it meant

more grants to poor authorities

than to rich authorities, more to

the authority that has regard to

flesh and blood than to the

authority that builds in bricks

and mortar.

The House was perturbed and

amused by this forbidding

formula, and Mr. Fisher, translating it from arithmetic into

English, explained that it meant

more grants to poor authorities

than to rich authorities, more to

the authority that has regard to

flesh and blood than to the

authority that builds in bricks

and mortar.

The House was perturbed and

amused by this forbidding

formula, and Mr. Fisher, translating it from arithmetic into

## A GIRL ATTACKED.

Robbed While Returning from School.

The story of how a little girl—the seven-year-old daughter of Dr. Kew—was stopped and robbed by a Chinese, as she was going home from school yesterday afternoon, was told in the Police Court this morning, by Inspector Sim.

The defendant, a man of the coolie class, was charged with highway robbery with violence. Inspector Sim stated that Dr. Kew's little girl was proceeding home from school yesterday afternoon, at about four o'clock, and was going along Broadwood Road. When she got to the end, by the house of Mr. Thomson, the late Colonial Treasurer, the man appeared, and, going up to the girl, picked her up and carried her off into the bushes about twenty yards away. The girl was wearing, at the time, a gold chain with two gold ornaments attached, and the man tried to pull it off. The girl was screaming out, and the house boy of Dr. Kew, who usually went to meet the girl coming home from school, happened to be just passing Mr. Thomson's house, and, hearing the screaming, and seeing the man, he ran after him. The chain got caught in the child's dress, and one of the ornaments was found about a couple of yards away. The coolie chased the man for 150 yards, and, when he caught him, a struggle ensued, during which both men fell down a ditch eight feet deep. They got up, and another fight ensued, the man getting away, with the coolie still chasing him. They went right down the hill and got into some gardens opposite the Victoria School, another struggle taking place here. The coolie eventually secured his man in Leighton Hill Road, and took him to the station.

His Worship (Mr. J. R. Wood):—So the coolie practically arrested him without assistance?

Inspector Sim:—Yes. We all went back later—Dr. Kew, the little girl, the coolie and myself, and we found the other ornament on the footpath some way away.

His Worship:—Was the little girl hurt?

Inspector Sim:—She was a bit scratched about the neck, and, of course, very much frightened.

To allow the attendance of Dr. Kew, his Worship adjourned the case until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Trial of Indian Contractor Resumed.

At the Criminal Sessions this morning, before Sir William Ross Davies and a jury, the case was continued in which an Indian named Ka Ram Din is charged with the fraudulent misappropriation of \$2,250 entrusted to him by a Chinese woman named Li Wei-sim, of 10, Chancery Lane.

Mr. Gittens, secretary of the land syndicate concerned, went into the box and said that he had been secretary of the syndicate since the beginning of 1914. At that time nearly all the lots were taken, but certain lots remained unoffered, for which the syndicate were looking for buyers.

Work on the land had not begun and he was looking for a contractor to prepare the land for building purposes, and with this in view he invited tenders. Later he met the defendant, who was appointed contractor in June, 1914, his tender of \$10,300 for site formation being accepted.

Before the contract was signed, defendant paid a visit to his office with a Chinese woman, who he said would become a purchaser. The woman paid \$200 as part of the purchase money respecting Lot No. 2. Witness told the defendant and the woman what the full price of the land was, and he took the money in her name, giving her a receipt, but telling nothing further.

After further evidence, the hearing was again adjourned.

## SZE YAP S.S. CO.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## Reduction of Capital Confirmed.

Before the Chief Justice, at the Supreme Court this morning, the Sze Yap S.S. Co., Ltd., made application for confirmation of a resolution for the reduction of the Company's capital from \$1,000,000 to \$400,000.

The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.O., made the petition, asking the Court to confirm the reduction of capital of the Company, which had been duly passed and confirmed by special resolutions at extraordinary general meetings of the Company. The nominal capital of the Company was \$40,000, in shares of \$25 each, making \$1,000,000 whereof 20,000 shares were issued and 20,000 shares unissued. The reduction scheme was (a) that the issued shares be reduced by returning to the shareholders \$5 per share, making a nominal value of \$20 per share instead of \$25; and (b) that the unissued shares be cancelled. There was one creditor, the plaintiff in an action against the Company for \$150,000, for alleged breach of contract. That was the Company's only liability, and the Company entirely denied it, also saying that the claim was excessive. However, the Company recognised that the amount must be secured, and negotiations were afoot to do so by mortgaging the Company's ships. If an agreement could not be reached, they would "have to come to Court again" under Section 50, sub-section 3, to have the Court fix the amount. Therefore the Company merely asked the Court at present to confirm the reduction, subject to and conditional upon this security being arranged.

His Lordship made the order as asked, including the usual requirements as to advertising and fixing a month as the period after which the words "and reduced" may be discontinued from the name of the Company.

## TERRIBLE MANILA AFFAIR.

## Naval Man Killed by Shark.

The existence of sharks of the man-eating variety in Manila Bay was forcibly confirmed on Thursday evening, says the Manila Bulletin of the 2nd inst., when Oiler Ery of the torpedo boat destroyer Dale met a horrible and sudden death from the attack of one of them as he was quietly swimming his way to Manila from Cavite. The encounter was but too brief, but the monster's work was complete, for from the evidence of the medical officers who examined his body when it was taken to the Canacao hospital, he must have died almost instantly, after the first onset of the ocean tiger. His remains will be repatriated to the Canacao naval cemetery.

What lent more horror to the fatality was that the onset of the sea monster was witnessed by persons who were unable to give him aid, for the encounter between Ery and the shark took place while he was within sight of the Torpedo boat Monterey, anchored in the bay.

From what could be learned of the occurrence, it appears that Ery, who is stationed at Cavite, and who is known as one of the best long distance swimmers in the U. S. Navy, was on his way to Manila swimming, no notice having been paid to his undertaking this great distance on account of his fame as a ratator.

He had, apparently covered a great distance when he was rushed by the sea monster as he was within sight of the Monterey at the time. Those on board the fighting vessel who saw his approach, saw the sea monster approach, drag him down, and for the time being, only bloody eddies marked the place where he had disappeared.

When the boat from the Monterey which had been hastily lowered came to the scene, no sign of him was at first visible, but after a few circles being made around the place, he came to the surface once more, but it was apparent to everyone that he was dead. An examination made of the body he had worked under, for the help and advice they had given him, and also to his colleagues.

After further evidence, the hearing was again adjourned.

## Four Questions by Mr. Pollock

The Legislative Council meets to-morrow, when the Hon. Mr. E. H. Pollock, K.O., will ask:—Is the Government taking any, and, if so, what steps to provide the public with bathing facilities at North Point and West Point as in previous years?

Mr. Pollock will also put the following questions:—

1. Did the Government from the year 1914 till the beginning of the year 1917, or during some other period, if so, what period, reserve a certain site at Sam-shui-poo as the site of the Sam-shui-poo Market?

2. Has the Government recently, and, if so, when, changed the site of such Market to a new site?

3. From what person did the Government obtain such new site and was such new site obtained by the Government giving the former site of the Market in exchange to such person? Is such person the owner of several, and, if so, how many lots facing such new site?

What are the lot numbers and areas of such lots? Do not such lots practically surround such new site on three sides thereof?

The orders of the day are as follows:—

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Special Police Reserve Ordinance, 1914, and to remove doubt as to the effect of proclamations made under section 10 of the said Ordinance.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to authorise the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of Two hundred and ninety-one thousand two hundred and seventy-three Dollars and ninety-seven Cents to defray the Charges of the year 1916.

His Lordship made the order as asked, including the usual requirements as to advertising and fixing a month as the period after which the words "and reduced" may be discontinued from the name of the Company.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to repeal the North Borneo Extradtion Ordinance, 1896.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend further the War Loan Ordinance, 1916.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the War Loan Ordinance, 1916.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war.

## SHIPPING

**P. & O. S. N. Co.**

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS  
LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,  
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

London via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,  
BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,  
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare  
one-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports  
for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York,  
at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,  
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,  
Superintendent.



## QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver  
in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPEROR OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.  
30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.  
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.

One Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.

Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.

Twin Screw Steel Steamship, with Modern Accommodations.

Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.

"S.S. 'Monteagle'" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All STEAMERS call at  
Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection  
with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and  
the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points. European Ports  
and the West Indies.

For information as to Rate of Freight, Passage, etc. apply to

Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBÉ—YOKOHAMA

J. M. WALLACE,  
General Agent, Passenger Department,  
Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between  
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for  
passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a  
duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

Agents.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

Agents.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

Agents.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

Agents.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

Agents.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

Agents.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

Agents.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

Agents.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

Agents.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

Agents.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

Agents.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

Agents.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

Agents.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

Agents.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

Agents.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

Agents.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

Agents.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

Agents.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

Agents.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

Agents.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

Agents.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

Agents.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

Agents.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

Agents.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

Agents.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

Agents.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

Agents.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 21,

## NOTICES

WELLS FARGO & CO.  
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.  
FORWARDING DEPT.  
1a. Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPI.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:

YORK BUILDING, Tel. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.  
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers "ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA." 14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,  
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

s.s. "ECUADOR" For dates of sailing apply  
s.s. "COLOMBIA" at Company's Offices.  
s.s. "VENEZUELA"

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHES & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to: Company's Office in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

## HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO &amp; WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. &amp; CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer ..... \$ 7.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00  
Single Fare by Day Steamer ..... 6.00  
Return Fare by Day Steamer ..... 11.00

## HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 6th JUNE, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Faishan.

THURSDAY, 7th JUNE, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Faishan. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.

10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

## EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 10th JUNE, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

TAISHAN.

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the public is drawn to special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at the Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$5. Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

## MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI".

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 582 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa, by the Company's direct steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday, excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON, &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HOTEL MANDARIN (First Floor), Opposite the Blake Pier.

## SHIPPING.

## "NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE.

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPI "NEDERLAND")

## "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE.

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPI "ROTTERDAMSHE LLOYD")

## JOINT SERVICE

between NETHERLAND'S EAST INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via Nagasaki, Yokohama and Honolulu:

Steamers to sail.

"PRINSES JULIANA" ..... 23rd June.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars please apply to:

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.

Agents:—JAVA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

## NOTICE.

## THOS. COOK &amp; SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

## OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic address "COUPON" THOS. COOK &amp; SON,

Telephone No. 524. 18, Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.

also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

## NOTICES.

## CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "NIPPION MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 5th June, at 5 P.M. will be landed at consignees risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 5th June, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised after the goods have left the steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 13th June, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 23rd June, 1917.

T. DAIGO, Agent.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1917.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

TSANG FOOK.

26, Wing Lok Street, Tel. 1906.

PIANOS &amp; ORGANS REPAIRED, TUNED &amp; REGULATED. CASES RE-POLISHED.

WORK &amp; FINISH GUARANTEED.

LOWEST CHARGES CONSISTENT WITH BEST WORKMANSHIP. ESTIMATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.

Established 1860.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS Wholesalers and Retail Importers, Pig Iron and

Foundry Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Ship Chandlars.

27, Wing Lok Street, Tel. 1906.

Established 1860.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS Wholesalers and Retail Importers, Pig Iron and

Foundry Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Ship Chandlars.

27, Wing Lok Street, Tel. 1906.

Established 1860.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS Wholesalers and Retail Importers, Pig Iron and

Foundry Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Ship Chandlars.

27, Wing Lok Street, Tel. 1906.

Established 1860.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS Wholesalers and Retail Importers, Pig Iron and

Foundry Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Ship Chandlars.

27, Wing Lok Street, Tel. 1906.

Established 1860.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS Wholesalers and Retail Importers, Pig Iron and

Foundry Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Ship Chandlars.

27, Wing Lok Street, Tel. 1906.

Established 1860.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS Wholesalers and Retail Importers, Pig Iron and

Foundry Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Ship Chandlars.

27, Wing Lok Street, Tel. 1906.

Established 1860.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS Wholesalers and Retail Importers, Pig Iron and

Foundry Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Ship Chandlars.

27, Wing Lok Street, Tel. 1906.

Established 1860.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS Wholesalers and Retail Importers, Pig Iron and

Foundry Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Ship Chandlars.

27, Wing Lok Street, Tel. 1906.

Established 1860.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS Wholesalers and Retail Importers, Pig Iron and

Foundry Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Ship Chandlars.

27, Wing Lok Street, Tel. 1906.

Established 1860.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS Wholesalers and Retail Importers, Pig Iron and

Foundry Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Ship Chandlars.

27, Wing Lok Street, Tel. 1906.

Established 1860.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS Wholesalers and Retail Importers, Pig Iron and

Foundry Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Ship Chandlars.

27, Wing Lok Street, Tel. 1906.

Established 1860.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS Wholesalers and Retail Importers, Pig Iron and

Foundry Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Ship Chandlars.

27, Wing Lok Street, Tel. 1906.

Established 1860.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS Wholesalers and Retail Importers, Pig Iron and

Foundry Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Ship Chandlars.

27, Wing Lok Street, Tel. 1906.

Established 1860.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS Wholesalers and Retail Importers, Pig Iron and

Foundry Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Ship Chandlars.

27, Wing Lok Street, Tel. 1906.

Established 1860.

## TIN PLATE.

Embargo on Export from the United States.

Mr. F. Hamilton Sawyer, 1st Vice President of the Northwest Trading Co., writes as follows:

Further to the article contributed by myself on 11th May, we are in receipt of reports from Washington, D. C. dated 3rd May as follows:

"The food situation was foremost to-day in the Senate during debate on the Espionage Bill's provision to authorise the President to embargo exports.

"Immediate necessity of an embargo on tin plate for cans needed in preserving food products was urged.

"The embargo clause was opposed by some Senators as unconstitutional and because they contended Congress alone has the responsibility of ordering embargoes.

"The rising sentiment of Congress for legislation to meet the nation's food problem first broke out in the Senate yesterday in a debate that started over the high price of seeds, but developed into denunciations of food speculators with assertions that the best way to deal with them was to string them to lamp posts or put them behind prison bars.

"Senators from farming States denied that there is any real shortage of staple foods in the United States. Senator John Sharp Williams declared there had been a hysteria throughout the country and that the cause of high prices was largely psychological. He said he believed the German corruption fund recently unearthed in a federal court in New York may have been responsible. Word should go straight out from the Senate, Mr. Williams said, that there is no shortage of food. Senators Nelson and McCumber agreed that there is no reason to fear a shortage."

Under date of May 8th, our Seattle house states:

"By a vote of 55 to 11, the Senate of the United States has given authority to the President of the United States, with discretionary power to place embargoes on tin plate or tin cutters for export."

"Continuation of traffic difficulties, labour troubles, high prices and shortage of materials in most industries, have rather complicated the situation during the past month, so that while business has not been retarded, neither has it advanced to any considerable extent. The volume of trade and industry compares favourably with recent months, and practically all lines report much greater activity than at this time last year."

## MAY RAINFALL.

The rainfall for May as recorded at the Botanic Garden is as follows:

| Date.       | Inch. |
|-------------|-------|
| 1st         | —     |
| 2nd         | —     |
| 3rd         | —     |
| 4th         | —     |
| 5th         | —     |
| 6th         | .81   |
| 7th         | —     |
| 8th         | .01   |
| 9th         | —     |
| 10th        | .07   |
| 11th        | —     |
| 12th        | —     |
| 13th        | —     |
| 14th        | —     |
| 15th        | .02   |
| 16th        | .82   |
| 17th        | .35   |
| 18th        | .66   |
| 19th        | .01   |
| 20th        | —     |
| 21st        | —     |
| 22nd        | —     |
| 23rd        | —     |
| 24th        | .10   |
| 25th        | 2.20  |
| 26th        | .26   |
| 27th        | .57   |
| 28th        | .15   |
| 29th        | .38   |
| 30th        | —     |
| 31st        | —     |
| Total ..... | 9.31  |

## Peak Church.

The Peak Church has been closed for repairs. It will probably open again on June 10, when the early service of Holy Communion will be held.

## THE ERA OF THE TYPEWRITER.

## The Passing of the Pen.

The Golden Day is foreseen by an English writer when humanity will become released from "the slavery of the archaic, laborious, untidy, slow, and thought-clogging pen." In place of the little nib that has been thought mightier than the sword he sees a "universal typewriter." For his own people the embargo put by the exigencies of the shipping problem on the importation of the typewriter, dubbed by him that "little God-sent to toiling humanity," is viewed as a means of hastening the golden day. For British inventors and manufacturers can now be spurred by this opportunity to place upon the market the universal typewriter that will cost only a few dollars. The writer, Mr. T. Wells Brex, proceeds in the London *Daily Mail* in a sort of prose ode to the piano instrument that is supposed to be tolerated for business but eschewed for any personal use:

"One of the reforms of the hard-working, efficiency-craving lean years in front of us will have to be the abolition of the pen. No one accustomed to using a typewriter ever uses a pen again willingly. People who use a typewriter harden their hearts to write with it even their most private letters. Their relatives and friends contend that the typewriter kills personality and individuality. They cease to grumble when they discover that typewritten letters are twice as long and 'newsy,' and always flexible. I know a man who proposed in a typewritten letter and was accepted in another typewritten letter. This marriage is not less happy than other men's."

"There are schools for typewriting, but one wonders what they have to teach. There is little to learn. Four years ago I sat down to my own beloved muse in an absolute novice. It was alarming for half an hour. The first complete sentence I wrote ran as follows:

"I f a Gaer% L'P&zglarg ot: J@z tipi— and ynewpetw tui."

"But I had so far mastered the typewriter that before the day was out I had typed a column for a page of the *Daily Mail*. In two days I could write faster than with the pen; in two weeks my typewriter had earned its cost in work that I would never have done except by its inspiration and ease."

"The sight of the keyboard of his typewriter inspires a writer just as the sight of the keyboard of a piano inspires a musician. It is a ludicrous superstition that typewriting cramps literary imagination or facility; just as ludicrous as the other superstition that typewritten letters contain no individuality of the writer. A logical extension of that latter absurd argument would be that the printing-press destroys individuality and quality even more. But I have never heard any one yet say that Keats's 'Ode to the Nightingale' or 'Hamlet's Soliloquy' is literary dead meat because they can not be read in the author's hand."

The pen, the horrible, sticky, toilsome pen, kills inspiration and balks work. Think of a workman's tool that is so awkward that the mere constant use of it incurs a muscular-nervous disease! How many great works may not have been lost the world by 'writers' cramp'? What former glorious plays might not Shakespeare have written had he possessed a typewriter? I have always believed too, that the ignorance of his use of typewriter documents was the undoing of King John; he never would have signed Magna Carta had he been able to read what was in it.

"As long as there are checks and receipts to sign, autographs to be penned to letters, and dark places in the world where a typewriter can not be hired for a few pence, children will still have to learn the horrible task of the pen. But give them a chance in the keen days to come by teaching them to typewrite as a matter of routine."

## The Water Supply.

On and after the 11th inst. the supply of water by means of house services to houses connected with the river mains will be restored.

## JAPAN'S SHIPPING INDUSTRY.

## Baron Den's Optimistic Speech.

The following is the gist of the address delivered by Baron Den, Minister for Communications, at a reception held in his honour at the Oriental Hotel, Kobe, recently by people interested in the shipping industry:—"Prior to the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, Japan's maritime trade stood seventh in the world's list, but since the beginning of the war it has made tremendous progress. The mercantile fleet of Great Britain, on the other hand, seems to be suffering a great blow owing to the relentless submarine warfare waged by Germany. In the earlier stages of the war the ship-owners of Norway and the United States, in common with their Japanese confederates, cleared large profits by their ships, which travelled to all parts of the world. At present, however, Norwegian ship-owners do not seem to be reaping such large profits as they did at first. The shipping trade in the United States, on the other hand, has been making phenomenal progress, and American ship-owners are evidently aiming at capturing the maritime trades of the Pacific as well as the Atlantic. This is a matter that deserves the serious attention of the Japanese, and they must be urged to do their best for the development of Japan's shipping trade. It may be remarked, in passing, that the number of Japanese tramp steamers engaged in trade in European waters before the war was not more than half a dozen; but at present the number of such Japanese ships is put at about 50. According to the latest returns, the amount of specie that has flowed into Japan is estimated at more than 1,000 million yen. In other words, Japan's export trade has been in a very prosperous condition. In these circumstances it is not surprising that the insufficiency of freight accommodation should be more and more felt, despite the building of new ships being pushed on with all possible speed. The only remedial measures available in the circumstances are the encouragement of shipbuilding and the raising of freight rates. The shipbuilding capacity of Japan has now advanced to 300,000 tons, though it was only 50,000 tons a few years ago. It is thought, however, that any further development of the industry will not be possible for the present unless Japan is enabled to obtain a less restricted supply of shipbuilding materials. There has been much discussion as to the advisability or otherwise of prohibiting the sale of steamers to foreign countries. In my opinion, there is no need for enacting a law for the purpose of preventing the export of ships. A logical extension of that latter absurd argument would be that the printing-press destroys individuality and quality even more. But I have never heard any one yet say that Keats's 'Ode to the Nightingale' or 'Hamlet's Soliloquy' is literary dead meat because they can not be read in the author's hand."

The pen, the horrible, sticky, toilsome pen, kills inspiration and balks work. Think of a workman's tool that is so awkward that the mere constant use of it incurs a muscular-nervous disease! How many great works may not have been lost the world by 'writers' cramp'? What former glorious plays might not Shakespeare have written had he possessed a typewriter? I have always believed too, that the ignorance of his use of typewriter documents was the undoing of King John; he never would have signed Magna Carta had he been able to read what was in it.

"As long as there are checks and receipts to sign, autographs to be penned to letters, and dark places in the world where a typewriter can not be hired for a few pence, children will still have to learn the horrible task of the pen. But give them a chance in the keen days to come by teaching them to typewrite as a matter of routine."

## IN THE ICY NORTH.

## Nature's Children in the Great White North.

Some interesting first-hand information about the Eskimos appears in an article in the April number of the *Wireless World* entitled "Wireless with the Eskimos" by Douglas R. P. Coats, who kept a diary of his experiences while on a voyage to Baffin Land and Hudson's Bay on board the *Nascopie*, a sealer and ice-breaker engaged in carrying supplies to various Hudson Bay stations in the far North.

Besides foodstuffs, clothing, and fuel for the men who battle with Nature on the fringe of civilization, the party took mail—which to many of them comes like Christmas, "but once a year."

The *Nascopie* also had on board a few passengers, including two ladies going to be married at York Factory, and a younger one returning to Rupert's House after six years at a boarding school.

Mr. Coats is evidently not unmoved by the beauty of Nature's children in the Great White North. Just as the ship neared Baffin Land, he says, a large rowing-boat put out from the shore filled with Eskimo people of various ages and both sexes.

"A few figures will best exhibit the magnitude of the present and prospective German loss. Of the twenty-six railway or other loans contracted since 1894 by or on account of successive Chinese Governments, German banks or investors are concerned conjointly with those of Entente countries in six, and with Austria-Hungary in one—the so-called 'gunboat loan' of 1913. Interest on the German portions of all these debts is now suspended till after the war, and even then it may possibly be held in pledge for German indemnities.

"Then," continues the writer, "our steward produced a large pan of particularly uninviting meat, and they gathered round like so many animals, taking the flesh in their hands tearing it as if they had not eaten for a month; and plastering their faces with the fat in the process.

"The odour from the skin of the hairy seal (in which most of them were dressed) is always objectionable, and combined with the stench of people awaiting the warm weather for their annual dip, was positively nauseating."

On going ashore later Mr. Coats was amazed to note how little work was being done by the male Eskimos.

"Everybody works but father," apparently, in this country (he says), the women doing nearly everything, smoking pipes while they pull and haul, and often with a baby tucked snugly away in the ample fold of their upper garment.

The women, by the way, wear skin trousers and boots

like the men mostly, though cotton and woollen skirts are occasionally favoured.

Their "coats" are cut with long tails behind and before—like the flowing coat-tail of a nigger minstrel.

The tails are adorned with most wonderful collections of beads, pincers, and old spoons, often worked in patterns with surprising effect.

The Eskimo at home was rather

surprise. I was next taken to a wooden hut, which belched forth the Eskimo stench as we opened the door. There were four or five inhabiting the hut, and they lived in a state of semi-cleanliness, perhaps superior to many of our brethren in civilised almanac land. They all assumed the happy Eskimo smile as we entered their dwelling, and arose politely to their feet. Snow-shoes and various sealskin garments hung upon the walls, while from the shadow in one corner protruded the horn of a phonograph. It seemed so utterly incongruous, this possession of an up-to-date marvel by a family who ate raw seal, and whose children delighted, most likely, in nothing better than chewing a piece of walrus hide, that I wanted to laugh. I had not heard then of the passionate love which the Eskimo has for music. In some regions, where missionary influence is strong, he has his own brass band, and produces horrible noises in the process of mastering the trombone or euphonium—just like ourselves.

The Eskimo smile is also something which was particularly noticeable. It never came off.

"The smile of the Eskimo (says Mr. Coats) is a continuous one.

When he is hurt he smiles;

when his kayak upsets and precipitates him into the icy water he smiles;

when he is friendly he smiles again, and when he is not friendly I am willing to wager that he smiles too. It palls upon one who is not accustomed to it, and I was not sorry when we bade the family good-bye and went out into the fresh air.

## DOWNFALL OF A WORLD EMPIRE.

## Financial and Commercial View of Current Events.

The collapse of Germany's colonial empire—its loss to its enemies of a larger colonial domain than France lost in the wars of the eighteenth century—is now an old story of this war.

The varying but almost unanimous declarations of hostility by the Latin-American States raise further questions as to the future of her commercial empire. Of

China, whose rupture of relations with Germany was not perhaps generally regarded in America as an event of high importance, London has very positive ideas.

"Twenty years ago," the London *Economist* writes, "the German Emperor invented the metaphor of 'the mailed fist' to express a possible menace to the decrepit Chinese Empire, and now a sweep of that fist has wreaked the whole apparatus of 'Kultur' laboriously raised in China. Berlin has closed another of the most hopeful fields for the perfectly legitimate expansion of German influence and trade."

"A few figures will best exhibit the magnitude of the present and prospective German loss. Of the twenty-six railway or other loans contracted since 1894 by or on account of successive Chinese Governments, German banks or investors are concerned conjointly with those of Entente countries in six, and with Austria-Hungary in one—the so-called 'gunboat loan' of 1913. Interest on the German portions of all these debts is now suspended till after the war, and even then it may possibly be held in pledge for German indemnities.

"The ten ships now in Chinese ports, including a North-German Lloyd and a Hamburg-American liner, with others of smaller tonnage, together with three Austrian liners, will probably be treated as prizes of war; but all that is only a very small part of the German loss.

"The ten ships now in Chinese ports, including a North-German Lloyd and a Hamburg-American liner, with others of smaller tonnage, together with three Austrian liners, will probably be treated as prizes of war; but all that is only a very small part of the German loss.

"The attitude assumed by the *Osaka* paper in regard to the recent disastrous explosion in Osaka is a case in point. The *Osaka* journals took care to avoid all mention of matters repugnant to the millionaires concerned, and were at great pains to lay the responsibility for the incident not at its door but at the door of the State or the law, whose defects, they claimed, were responsible for the calamity. We admit that the law is defective in not providing against possible disaster from the combination of dangerous chemicals, but it may be fairly argued that the millionaires failed to make the provisions necessary to prevent the calamity. There may also have been lack of care in the choice of employees or in the mode of doing business, and for these faults the blame must rest on the millionaires, who must be made to act with greater care in future.

"It must, however, be conceded that the choice of employees and care in attending to duties are not sure guarantees against the occurrence of such unfortunate events, for in the civilised world forces superior to human strength are employed for various undertakings, and from these spring many calamities involving human life. In these circumstances it is by no means an easy task to avert the destruction of life by millionaires.

"If millionaires will make systematic contributions in accordance with this new morality and make it a rule to contribute most of their fortune for the good of Society, keeping a very limited inheritance by their posterity, following the example of Mr. Carnegie, they will not only be able to lighten the burden

weighing on their conscience in connection with acts causing the loss of human life, but can also be a cancer to Society. They will be looked upon by the public as charitable institutions, and these will be able to perform their functions in a

## MILLIONAIRES.

## Japanese Journal on their Shortcomings.

In an article headed "Millionaires and the Destruction of Human Life," the *Yorozu* discusses millionaires in a curiously detached way as if they were a separate branch of the human race, says the *Japan Chirashi*.

The article is interesting, however, as voicing a side which is very seldom heard in Japan. Our Japanese contemporary writes:—

"Millionaires are the spoilt darlings of Society, which combines to bestow greater benefits upon them than upon anybody else. In return the millionaires make use of Society for the promotion of their own interests.

This being so, those millionaires who are not permeated with a deep feeling of thankfulness to Society are guilty of gross ingratitude, a detestable sin, for although they draw unbounded benefits from Society, they form but a very small section of the community. The wealth of millionaires goes on increasing from the benefits they draw from Society. If wealth were attainable in proportion to the intellectual knowledge or physical labour exerted there ought to be many people with as large fortunes as millionaires. But, as a matter of fact, the majority of people, though they make greater intellectual efforts or physical exertions than millionaires, can only earn sufficient to keep body and soul together. Why is this? It is simply because they are not millionaires—in other words, because they receive less benefits from Society than millionaires.

"Twenty years ago," the London *Economist* writes, "the German Emperor invented the metaphor of 'the mailed fist' to express a possible menace to the decrepit Chinese Empire, and now a sweep of that fist has wreaked the whole apparatus of 'Kultur' laboriously raised in China. Berlin has closed another of the most hopeful fields for the perfectly legitimate expansion of German influence and trade."

"The *Osaka* paper in regard to the recent disastrous explosion in Osaka is a case in point. The *Osaka* journals took care to avoid all mention of matters repugnant to the millionaires concerned, and were at great pains to lay the responsibility for the incident not at its door but at the door of the State or the law, whose defects, they claimed, were responsible for the calamity. We admit that the law is defective in not providing against possible disaster from the combination of dangerous chemicals, but it may be fairly argued





There's a Difference  
BETWEEN  
"GOLD BAND"  
AND OTHER  
CIGARETTES.

Where nothing could please before  
"GOLD BAND" brings pleasure  
and satisfaction in a measure  
difficult to describe.



## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

CEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER & GENERAL  
BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received  
instructions to sell by Pub-  
lic Auction on  
THURSDAY, the 7th June,  
1917,  
commencing at 11 a.m.  
at the premises of the Hong-  
kong & Kowloon Wharf and  
Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon.  
100 Tons (or more) Pig Iron.  
On view from Tuesday, the  
5th inst.  
Samples can now be seen at  
the undersigned's Office.  
Terms—Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT.  
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received  
instructions to sell by Pub-  
lic Auction on  
THURSDAY, the 7th June,  
1917,  
commencing at 2.30 p.m.  
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell  
Street.  
A Quantity of Valuable  
Household Furniture  
On view from Wednesday,  
6th inst.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms—Cash.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT.  
Auctioneer.

## FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS  
1917 Overland Touring Cars,  
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Luddell Street.  
Hong Kong, 18th February, 1917.

## NOTICE.

## LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Published Annually)  
Enables traders throughout the World to  
communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS  
in each class of goods. Besides being a  
complete commercial guide to London &  
its suburbs, the directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS  
with the Goods they ship, and the Colonial  
and Foreign Markets they supply.

STEAMSHIP LINES  
arranged under the ports which they  
call, and indicating the approximate  
sailings;

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES  
of leading Manufacturers, Merchants  
etc., in the principal provincial towns &  
industrial centers of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be  
forwarded, freight paid on receipt of  
Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agents can advertise  
their trade cards for 5s, or larger  
advertisements from 5s.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO. LTD.  
22, Abingdon Lane, London, E.C.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS OF SALE.  
of

ALL that the right title interest  
of one NG CHEUNG NIM of  
and to Two-seventeenth Shares  
or interest in the TUNG HING  
COMPANY

to be sold by Order of the Court  
by

PUBLIC AUCTION  
in One Lot

on FRIDAY, the 8th day of  
June, 1917.

at NOON,  
by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert,  
Auctioneer

at his Sales Rooms, at No. 4  
Duddell Street,

Subject to the conditions  
of Sale.

The following are the parti-  
culars:

All that the interest of the said  
Ng Cheung Nim is believed to  
be two shares of \$800 each  
out of 17 shares of \$800 each  
of aid in the Tung Hing  
Company in Victoria in the  
Colony of Hongkong together  
with all unpaid dividends (if any)  
in respect of the said shares  
standing in the name of the  
said Ng Cheung Nim, but  
subject to the Articles of partner-  
ship of the said Tung Hing  
Company and also to the lien  
(if any) of the said Company.

For further Particulars and  
Conditions of Sale, apply to—  
MR. J. H. GARDINER,  
Vendor's Solicitor,  
29, Queen's Road Central  
or

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.  
No. 4, Duddell Street

## CONSIGNEES

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Company's Steamship

## "MISHIMA MARU."

having arrived, Consignees of  
Cargo are hereby informed that  
their Goods are being  
landed and placed at their  
risk in the Hongkong and  
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Com-  
pany's Godowns at Kowloon  
where each consignment will be  
sorted out mark by mark and de-  
livery can be obtained as soon as  
the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried  
on unless instructions are given  
to the contrary before NOON  
TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 11th  
June, 1917, will be subject to  
rent.

Damaged packages must be left  
in the Godowns for examination  
by the Consignees and the Co.'s  
representatives at an appointed  
hour on TUESDAY & FRIDAY. All  
claims must be presented  
within ten days of the steamer's  
arrival here, after which date  
they cannot be recognised. No  
claims will be admitted after  
the goods have left the Godowns.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## Agents.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1917.

## ASAHI BEER.



ASAHI BEER  
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED TOKYO  
SPECIALY BREWED FOR EXPORT  
SOLE AGENTS  
Mitsui & Russian Kaisha  
Tobacco & Tea Co. Ltd.

## POST OFFICE.

## IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the un-  
desirable articles are prohibited  
from importation into the United King-  
dom, either by letter post or by parcel  
post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured,  
including gold coin and articles containing  
partly or entirely gold; All man-  
ufactures of Silver other than silver  
watches and silver watch cases; Jewel-  
lery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such  
articles cannot therefore be accepted for  
transmission by the Post Office.

## FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new  
regulations adopted by the French  
Customs insist that senders of parcels  
addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria  
must fill in the columns of the regular  
Customs Declaration particularly and  
exactly, omitting none of the headings  
comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary  
to show in the aforesaid declaration (1)  
The full name and address of the addressee  
(2) A statement as to whether the contents  
are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming  
Mails will not be advertised in future.  
The Post Office will forward all corre-  
spondence posted by the fastest route.

Correspondence addressed to enemy  
subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and  
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-  
occo cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bul-  
garia and the Ottoman Empire are  
suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United  
Kingdom will in future be forwarded  
from Hongkong in bags and the Public  
are therefore advised to pack such parcels  
very carefully.

Telegraphic advice has been received  
from London that the mails despatched  
from Hongkong via Siberia to London on  
March 1st 1917, and to London Forward  
on March 1st and 1st June 1917 are pre-  
sumed lost.

Optional Goods will be carried  
on unless instructions are given  
to the contrary before NOON  
TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 11th  
June, 1917, will be subject to  
rent.

Damaged packages must be left  
in the Godowns for examination  
by the Consignees and the Co.'s  
representatives at an appointed  
hour on TUESDAY & FRIDAY. All  
claims must be presented  
within ten days of the steamer's  
arrival here, after which date  
they cannot be recognised. No  
claims will be admitted after  
the goods have left the Godowns.

The Money Order Office will be entire-  
ly closed.

## LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILED

## OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.  
Sat. morn.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays,  
9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.  
Shatin, Shatin and Tsingtau.—  
Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Auton, Ping Shan, Sai Kung,  
Santin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.  
Canton, Samshu and Wachau.—Week  
days, 7.30 a.m., Registration 5 p.m., Let-  
ters 6 p.m.; Outdays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.;  
Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kongkong.—Week days, 5 p.m. Except  
Saturdays; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Mantau and Sammel.—Week days,  
5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shanchun.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.;  
Sundays, 9 a.m.

Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.,  
Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,  
1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.,  
Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,  
1.30 p.m.

Kumkuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sun-  
days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kauking.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sun-  
days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kauking.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Holidays,  
6 p.m.

Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.,  
Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,  
1.30 p.m.

Shantou.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.,  
Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,  
1.30 p.m.

Shantou.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.,  
Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,  
1.30 p.m.

Shantou.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.,  
Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,  
1.30 p.m.

Shantou.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.,  
Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,  
1.30 p.m.

Shantou.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.,  
Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,  
1.30 p.m.

Shantou.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.,  
Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,  
1.30 p.m.

Shantou.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.,  
Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,  
1.30 p.m.

Shantou.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.,  
Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,  
1.30 p.m.

Shantou.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.,  
Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,  
1.30 p.m.

Shantou.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.,  
Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,  
1.30 p.m.

Shantou.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.,  
Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,  
1.30 p.m.

Shantou.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.,  
Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,  
1.30 p.m.

Shantou.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.,  
Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,  
1.30 p.m.

Shantou.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.,  
Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,  
1.30 p.m.

Shantou.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.,  
Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,  
1.30 p.m.

Shantou.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.,  
Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,  
1.30 p.m.

Shantou.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.,  
Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,  
1.30 p.m.

Shantou.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.,  
Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,  
1.30 p.m.

Shantou.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.,  
Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,  
1.30 p.m.

Shantou.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.,  
Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,  
1.30 p.m.

Shantou.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.,  
Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,  
1.30 p.m.

Shantou.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.,  
Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,  
1.30 p.m.

Shantou.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.,  
Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,  
1.30 p.m.

Shantou.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.,  
Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,  
1.30 p.m.

Shantou.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.,  
Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,  
1.30 p.m.

Shantou.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.,  
Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,  
1.30 p.m.

Shantou.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.,  
Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,  
1.30 p.m.

Shantou.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.,  
Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,  
1.30 p.m.

Shantou.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.,  
Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,  
1.30 p.m.